

POETRY.

WATCHMAN TELL US OF THE NIGHT.

Watchman! tell us of the night,
What its signs of promise are;
Traveller! of yon mountain height
See that glory beaming star!
Watchman! does it beam so bright
Aught of hope or joy forth?
Traveller! yes, it brings the day,
Promised day of Israel.

Watchman! tell us of the night,
Higher yet that star ascends,
Traveller! blessedness and light,
Peace and truth its course portends.
Watchman! will its beams alone
Gild the spot that gave them birth?
Traveller! ages are at dawn,
See it bursts o'er all the earth!

Watchman! tell us of the night,
Has the morning dawned to dawn;
Traveller! darkness takes its flight,
Doubt and terror are withdrawn;
Watchman! no thy wanderings cease,
Thee to thy quiet home;
Traveller! lo! the Prince of Peace!
Lo! the Son of God is come!

MISCELLANEOUS.

LOSS OF FRIENDS.

Our very hearts die within us when sickness and death assail our beloved friends. When the heart on which our image was engraven, and which beat with generous affection for us, is insensible and cold—when, in the dark and narrow bed, from which they cannot rise, sleeps a father, a wife, a child, a friend, we feel a sorrow which refuses to be comforted. We dwell upon their excellencies with a mournful pleasure.

We think of the happy hours we have spent in their society—hours never to return—with a feeling which nearly approaches to despair. They are no more—that they have ceased to think, to feel, to act, at least for us—that the eye which used to gladden at our approach is dark, and can no more beam upon us with the counsels of wisdom, or soothe our souls with the accents of hallowed and virtuous affection, are silent forever—no more to solace us in sorrow, no more to exult in our pleasure—while these thoughts press upon the mind, (and on the loss of our dear and virtuous friends they do incessantly press upon it, singing it to the dust) the universe is blank to us. No longer do we discover any traces of that supreme and unchanging goodness which we had been accustomed to contemplate with delight. But even in these moments of sadness, we must be unjust to ourselves, and to the Author of our mercies, if we are not soon revived by the consciousness of benevolence, to which the severity of anguish may for a while, leave us insensible.

The privation of our friends, afflictive as it is, is never without benefit to us. It is then that we feel that we are born for immortality; that the world is not our home; that we are travelling to a fairer clime. It is then that we enter into religion, and feel its genuine spirit. The same happy effects are often produced by sickness; and to natural and moral disorders which prevail, we owe the production and growth of the highest excellencies of our nature. In a word, an attentive consideration of what are termed the evils of life, enables us to discover so much of the truest benevolence in many of them, as may well induce us to bear with resignation, those whose design we cannot so fully comprehend, until it shall please our Heavenly Father to give us clearer light and stronger vision.

Smith on Divine Goodness.

Beauty.—Let me see a female possessing the beauty of a meek and modest deportment—of an eye that bespeaks intelligence and purity within—of the lips that speak no guile!—let me see in her a kind and benevolent disposition—a heart that can sympathize with distress—and I will never ask for the beauty that dwells in 'ruby lips,' or 'flowing tresses,' or 'snowy hands,' or the forty other et ceteras upon which our poets have harped for so many ages. These fade, when touched by the hand of Time, but these ever-enduring qualities of the heart shall outlive the reign of time, and grow brighter and freer, as the ages of Eternity roll away.

When a young tradesman in Holland or Germany goes a courting, the first question the young woman asks him is—"Are you able to pay the charges?" That is to say in English, are you able to keep a wife when you have got her? What a world of misery it would prevent if the young women in all countries would stick to the wisdom of that question!

Marriage is not made of mushrooms, but of good round cakes, is one of the pithy sayings by which our ancestors conveyed the same great rule of prudence.

A thing well done.—A young girl passing along one of the streets of Worcester, Mass. a few evenings ago, carrying a small pail of milk in her hand, was accosted with a whistle as she met a young dandy. She stopped and dared him to repeat the insult. He did so, and thereupon she dashed the contents of her pail over his gaudy dressed person. The charge was well directed, and took effect in the most admirable manner; and the spirited girl passed on leaving the ducked hero rubbing himself down.

THE NOSE.

Noses have been divided into four classes—the Grecian—the Roman—the Cat or Tiger—and the Pug. There are a few subdivisions—the Grecian sometimes runs into the Pug, and the Roman is crooked into the Aquiline—but the four classes aforementioned include all important Noses. Your Grecian Nose belongs to a scholar-like, mild, amiable, patient, resigned, imaginative sort of a personage—who is calm in the midst of danger, and philosophical when surrounded by the storms of trouble. The owner of the Roman Nose, although inclined to decision of purpose and magnanimity of heart, is haughty, fearless and choleric. The Cat or Tiger-nosed man, is mean, deceitful and selfish—and the Pug smacks strongly of weakness of mind, and indecision of character.

There is more philosophy in the Nose than most people are aware of. The face is the dial plate of the mind, and the nasal organ the index, pointing out, by its shape, color, and habit, the qualities, the excellencies or the defects, the regularity or the irregularities of their internal machinery. Whenever you see a nose starting from its bed with a bold and prominent bearing and pursuing a right onward line of direction, inclining in its progress gradually to the curvilinear, full bodied and well proportioned, depend upon it you have got hold of one whose possessor has a mind of the first order—imagination unbounded—whom mild and tractable in disposition—honorable in his intercourse and dealings with men—upright, reasonable and decided. When you meet with a man who is bold and adventurous, fearless in the midst of danger, patient of fatigue, fierce and irascible in disposition, rest assured his nasal organ belongs to the Roman order—it smells of fight. He was made for a soldier. But beware of the Cat or Tiger Nose. It is a long and flatish instrument, and its owner is a deceitful friend and dangerous enemy; sly, cunning, and lurking for opportunities to take advantage, mean-spirited and a cut-throat in disposition. Let no such man be trusted. Shun also the Pug, unless you yourself are the owner of the Tiger, in which case there will be a natural affinity between it and you. The Pug is the prey of the Tiger. The former is in dimensions contemptible, stunted and driven into the face, it denotes great imbecility of mind, a predisposition to credulity, and he who stands behind it easily humbugged. Its possessor is often thrown off his guard, and the owner of the latter, ever dealing in stratagem, watches the opportunity to pounce upon him and seizes it with a vengeance. We eschew both the Tiger and the Pug.

Troy Budget.

Anecdote.—A grocer having a number of empty hogheads to sell, placed one outside on the pavement, and wrote on it, "For Sail." A vagabond tar passing by, noticed the error in the spelling, and wrote below, "For freight or passage apply to the bunnhole."

ON A DANDY.

A dandy is a chap that would be a young lady if he could; But as he can't, does all he can To show the world he's not a man.

Two travellers having been robbed in a wood, and tied to trees at some distance from each other, one of them in despair, exclaimed, "Oh! I'm undone!" "Are you!" said the other, "then I wish you would come and undo me."

Quakers.—Among the very numerous testimonials in favor of the exemplary class of professing Christians, whose usual designation stands at the head of this article, there are none more to the point than that given by the Prentiss Mellen, who states that during his connexion with the courts of his country, for a term of years, he has never known but one instance of a Quaker being arranged for a criminal action. Supposing that some may have the curiosity to know what the case was, I relate the following anecdote, which was recently related to the writer on a visit to Portland, it probably being the case alluded to by the honorable Judge. There is a worthy, wealthy merchant at Portland, whom I call Friend W. a powerful athletic man, withal rather quick and passionate, though tolerably well tempered by a good dose of Quaker moderation. It so happened one day, that he felt himself very much insulted in his own store, by an over-bearing intruder, and much less worthy neighbor. Says friend W. friend James, as these appears to have done thy business, perhaps these had better leave my store, lest some tools fall upon thy head, (it being a hardware store.) Friend James, not being disposed to leave, but continuing his abuse, friend W. took him by the collar and the pantaloons, and in an instant landed him in the middle of the street. Friend W. was accordingly arrested for the breach of the peace, and on being placed at the bar of the court, he was asked whether he was guilty. "Yes," was the ready reply, "I gave him a little friendly push out of my store." Friend W. was accordingly fined sixteen shillings. "Cheap enough," said he, "it is only one shilling per foot for the distance I sent him.—*Port. Jour.*

What men have been, men may always be.

SELECT TALE.

THE WEDDING.

BY J. G. WHITTIER.

"I wed thee in the battle's eye,
Amidst the mailed and stalwart throng;
And answered to the banner cry,
As it had been a lover's song."

It was a clear moonlight night in autumn, in 1724, and the old garrison house of the valiant Capt. Wheelright, the terror of all the Indians within twenty miles of the Wells, was brilliantly illuminated for the wedding of the veteran's daughter, to a young and gallant ranger, belonging to the band of Capt. Harman. The house was crowded with guests, principally military men, for at that period every man was a soldier, and every woman if she could not merit that appellation, was at least worthy of being a soldier's wife.

It was a grand time—that wedding!—There was an abundance of maple sugar and pumpkin pies, and all the young ladies within thirty miles had been invited to partake of the festivities on the occasion. The dance went merrily down the rude hall, and every one seemed desirous of adding something to the general expression of merriment and joy.

Yet there were watchful eyes and anxious hearts amidst the joyous assembly. At every sound from without—the sudden bark of a dog, or the creaking of the large old trees in the autumn wind, a thrill like that of electricity passed through the throng of revellers. More than once had the hands of the rangers instinctively fastened on their rifles, which leaned, ready for execution, in every corner of the building. It was known to all that the eastern savages were in motion; that the implacable hate of the red men was brooding like a thunder cloud over the encroaching advance of the English. The inhabitants of Wells had not indeed suffered recently from the attacks of their subtle enemy—but they felt no security from the vengeance of foes, who were unappeasable in their resentment, & whose transient forbearance, like the crouch of the panther, or the coil of the roused rattlesnake, might be only the preparation for a sudden and deadly blow.

But the wedding went on without interruption. The beautiful Emily Wheelright stood up with the young lover before the venerated clergyman. She was a fine specimen of natural beauty—her dark hair fell carelessly and richly upon her neck—her full cheek glowed with the freshness of health, and the free waist and unconfined form, gave to her motions an elasticity and a gracefulness to which the modern victim is a stranger. And the bridegroom—in the strength and vigor of his youth, with his sun-burnt countenance, and manly proportions, presented a striking contrast to the fashionable exquisite of modern days.

The rites were concluded; and Charles Manwell had just imprinted on the blushing cheek of the bride the ceremonial kiss, when a terrific cry from without rang through every nook of the mansion. All sprang on their feet at the fearful alarm. The next instant the report of rifles came sharply on their ears!

"To arms!—the heathen are upon us!" shouted Capt. Wheelright, snatching his musket from the hooks by which it was suspended.

There was a sudden rush towards the door. The moon shone full upon the wild scenery around, but there were no visible traces of an enemy. At length a solitary figure made its appearance at a remote corner of the building. "Help, for God's sake!" said a well known voice. "I am wounded. The bloody red skins are abroad."

The wounded man staggered slowly toward the half-bewildered group. At that instant a rifle flash gleamed from the nearest thicket. The aim was a fatal one, for its unfortunate object, who had nearly reached his comrades, sprang suddenly and convulsively from the earth, and fell dead at their feet. The exulting whoop of an invisible foe, was drowned in the report of the muskets of the white men, which were now directed at every bush and thicket.

"To your horses, men!" exclaimed Capt. Harman, as the dusky forms of the enemy became visible, at a distance, which was beyond the certain aim of his rangers. Charles Manwell turned anxiously to his bride—she was deadly pale; she did not join in the cries and tears around her—but she sat still and white as a statue. "Do not be alarmed," said Charles, affectionately pressing her hand. "The savages will not molest us after one vigorous attack from our rifles, and there is little danger to be apprehended. Be quiet. We shall return immediately."

The spirit of her father was strongly within the heart of Emily. "Go, Charles," she said, "and may God preserve you!" A party had already mounted, and the trample of hoofs was ringing without. Charles sprang to his saddle, and in a moment the band to which he belonged disappeared in the shadows of the surrounding woodland. Captain

was heard; and ever and anon, the shrill and terrible war cry of the savages rose fearfully on the wind.

The heavy tread of horses soon announced the return of the adventurers. They wheeled into the rude enclosure, and the next moment Harman confronted the agitated assembly. "The vile heathen," he muttered between his clenched teeth, and turning to the bride, "Your husband is among the missing! It has been a horrid night's work!" and he threw himself into a chair, apparently exhausted.

"Is he dead?" ejaculated Emily Hanwell, springing up, and grasping convulsively the hand of the soldier. "Tell me, Capt. Harman, as you hope for mercy tell me, is he dead?" "Your husband is a prisoner," said Harman, "but he fought desperately before he yielded. He was overpowered by numbers, and we were unable to effect his rescue. There was a fearful skirmish, for the Indians were twice our number. They have lost many of their bravest warriors, and some of my own little troop are now lying cold and stark beneath the moonlight."

"And have you left your comrade to perish by the foul tortures of his enemies?" said Emily Hanwell, her tone of entreaty changing to that of indignation, "to die by the fire and the scourge, without a blow for his rescue—without so much as a wound received in his defence! Would to Heaven that the powers of man were mine!"

She trembled in every limb, and her tears fell fast. The countenance of Harman worked for a moment with resentment, but he overcame the feeling, and turning to his companions, he avowed his resolution of pursuing the retreating foe, and attempting once more the rescue of the prisoner. The party immediately acquiesced—several new recruits volunteered their services, and in a few moments a sally was made from the mansion.

It boots not now to relate the particulars of the rescue—suffice it to say that the foe were overtaken—and that in the struggle which ensued the prisoner was liberated. The party immediately returned to the house of the veteran Wheelright. His daughter met them at the door; after one long embrace of her husband, she clasped with heart-felt gratitude, the rough and war-worn hand of Harman, and from that moment he was regarded as a brother by Charles Hanwell and his bride.

An old farmer jogging home late, from Taunton Market, was observed to drop suddenly from his horse and lie motionless. On some foot passengers coming up to him and asking him what was the matter? "Oh, my friends," he replied, "I have been shot. I saw the smoke, and I felt the ball go into my back and out at my navel." On examination a bottle of beer was found in the hind pocket of his great coat, the cork of which, by the motion, had been forced out with some violence against the back of this respectable old yeoman.

A Hopeful Son.—"Pappa," said a little boy to his father the other day, "when one fellow strikes another, haint he got no right to strike back?" "Certainly he has," replied the father, "the law of self defence sanctions it." "Well then I'll tell you what it is," said the boy, "the next time you box my ears, I'll hit you a devil of a blow under the fifth rib." The father laughed heartily, and the next day related the anecdote to one of his neighbors.

A SINGULAR FACT.

The Virginia Free Press says—It is perhaps, not generally known that the Mataponi River, in the lower part of this state, is formed by the confluence of four branches, called the *Mat*, the *Ta*, the *Po*, and the *Ny*. Thus the names, as well as the waters, of these 4 streams unite in Making the Mat-ta-po-ny.

Propagation of the Silkworm.—Last year, on the 4th of July, CHARLES DYER, had four silkworms. From these four and their progeny, he had three complete crops of cocoons. There are now feeding, at the cocoonery of the Valentine Company, in this city, about seven hundred thousand worms, all the produce of the four which Mr. Dyer had on the 4th of July, 1834.—*Prov. Jour.*

A little boy after listening to a sermon on the absolute necessity of being born again to be saved hereafter, returned home much afflicted, and with tears in his eyes, told his mother: "I did not like the sermon, and me, I don't want to be born over again, for who knows but I might then be a gal."

A schoolboy who had been studying the Shorter Catechism, (as all schoolboys have to do in Connecticut,) was asked for the meaning of the word "holiness." He replied, "Good behavior." "How so?" "Why, daddy says that beer is the substance of barley, and he is hoping for a good crop of that next summer."

The free communication of sentiments contributes to the perfection and improvement of human reason.

ADDRESS.

Delivered July 4th, 1836, before the "Guttsburg Guards" & Citizens, by DANIEL M. SEYSER, ESQ.

[PUBLISHED BY REQUEST.]

Comrades and Fellow Citizens:

By your kind invitation, I stand before you this day, the chosen organ of some of those sentiments and feelings which on an occasion like the present, gush upon the soul in a full tide of sublime associations and grateful recollections. We have met in the spirit of freedom, and I trust, of harmony, to unite with countless thousands of our fellow citizens, in commemorating the eventful day that gave our nation birth; and which, in ushering it into being, also proved the dawn of a new and auspicious era of liberty and happiness to the whole human race.

Anniversary celebrations of important epochs and illustrious events are not of modern origin. They possess a remote antiquity. The Jews, by divine appointment observed the feast of Pentecost, of the Tabernacles, and of the Passover. The Greeks, in like manner, celebrated the glory of their country and the renown of her heroes. The Romans had their centennial games, the Salii, and other similar recurring feasts and celebrations—and modern history abounds in instances of the same. When conducted in a proper manner and in a right spirit, they are calculated to be eminently and extensively beneficial. They cherish national feeling and national pride, without which the power as well as the glory of a country, soon dwindles into nothing. They excite emulation, the fruitful parent of noble deeds. Each returning celebration is a new link in the chain that binds our hearts to our country's altar. They foster a love for our country and a just pride in its institutions, at the same time that they lead to a more just appreciation and perfect knowledge of those institutions. In a word, by a strange and somewhat anomalous association of apparently discordant qualities, their tendency is to make enlightened as well as enthusiastic patriots.

The anniversary we this day celebrate is superior in moral interest as well as political importance to any other that the history of the world affords. I disclaim all intentional irreverence for sacred things when I say, that in sublime and solemn interest, it yields, only to that which is forever sanctified to our minds and our hearts by the hallowed advent of our Divine Redeemer—for surely the moral and political, is second only in importance to the spiritual regeneration of mankind.

It is true, the consummation of good, which is the object and the end of this new dispensation, is only to be arrived at through much toil and suffering. Rivers of blood must flow—many a brave heart cease to pulse—and many a gallant spirit wing its flight to immortality ere hope shall be swallowed up in fruition—but so surely as the day we celebrate dawned on American thralldom, and the Sun of Liberty which then rose is now culminating to its zenith, so surely does a noon of freedom equally bright and glorious await those who are yet sitting in the deep, dark, midnight of bondage. We have happily passed through this baptism of fire and blood. We have successfully groped our way through the "palpable obscurity" of despotism, and emerged to the full light of a happier day. But, tell me, Americans! Shall not our sympathy and in so far as is practicable and right, our aid, be given to those who are yet wandering amid "shadows, clouds, and darkness," and stretching forth their hands to us their forerunners within the vale, and calling on us for help? Surely the heart that does not respond to such an appeal, must be dead to humanity, callous to feeling, and lost to every ennobling attribute of a freeman!

It is not my intention, on this occasion to detain you by a repetition of the oft told tale of our revolutionary trials, difficulties and final triumph. I dare not suppose there is a man within my hearing, who is unacquainted with the stirring tale. If there is, let him blush for his ignorance, but still more for his degeneracy. But there is not: your expressive looks already tacitly rebuke me for even doubtfully hazarding the shameful supposition. In full confidence, then that there is not, I shall proceed to offer such further remarks, in unison with the occasion, as present themselves to my mind.

It is a remarkable feature in our Revolutionary struggle and striking characteristic of its exalted character and elevated object, that *Independence*, highly as our fathers prized it, and strenuously as they ultimately sought it, was not its original exciting cause. Had it been so, doubtless it would have been a magnificent as well as a legitimate cause, in defence of which other nations have poured their blood.

ed struggle between the power of the Crown and the rights of the people, and therefore strove to brace the energies of the country to meet the crisis, yet the great mass of the people neither comprehended nor desired such an issue, until necessity drove them to embrace it as the only alternative to slavery. Segments in the out set, were the people to this measure, ultimately so popular, that no matter in their power to use, were left unaided to avert it. Petitions, memorials and remonstrances, were poured in without number, upon the British people—all firmly, yet respectfully asserting their rights, stating their grievances, and demanding redress; but all as explicitly and almost indignantly disavowing the idea of separation. Even Congress, on more than one occasion thought it proper to

result? Let History speak!—Their petitions and memorials were treated with haughty contempt! "Their repeated and respectful remonstrances, were answered only by repeated injuries." Then, only, when every means of address and reconciliation had been tried and exhausted—when wrongs were heaped upon wrong, and outrages compounded upon outrages—when the usurpations of the crown and Parliament—both with the patience and forbearance of the people—after having suffered their rights "so long as evils were suffered,"—magnanimous sins pronounced themselves and solemn Declaration which has this day been read in your hearing. They drew the sword and cast the sword behind them.—They grappled with the gigantic power of Great Britain, declaring that they had "shed the cost of the contest and found nothing so dreadful as voluntary slavery."

It may, indeed, with truth be affirmed, that without the intervention of the masses which led to the Revolution, our country must ultimately have become dependent, from the operation of British cause—and that cause would have been the absolute and necessary interference of a state of dependence on a foreign power in such a country as ours, with no internal resources, its power, its glory, its unqualified extension, its strength, its character of its people and the spirit of its institutions. Yet there can be no doubt the unwarrantable attempt to establish an arbitrary dominion over us, not only accelerated that event, but also exerted a most salutary influence upon our national character and the genius of our government, for it may well be doubted whether the one would have been as elevated or the other as pure, had they not emerged from the seven times heated furnace of the Revolution.

I have said that Independence was not the original cause of the Revolution. Neither was it its primary object—nor, from men's disposition to regard rather the sound than the significance of terms, has been sometimes imagined. High and exalted as such a cause would have been, our forefathers aimed at a still higher and nobler one—that, without which individual freedom is a mere and political independence ceases to be a blessing. They struck for civil liberty. Independence and civil liberty, although often confounded, are by no means synonymous terms. By the first, we mean, as applied to a nation, that it is not under the dominion or subject to the control of any foreign power. The second implies protection against the oppression or misconduct of its own government; or, as a celebrated writer defines it, "they not being restrained by any law save that which conduces in a greater degree to the public good."

Thus, then, you perceive, it is very possible for a nation to be independent, and yet sunk in the most abject state of slavery. Russia and Turkey, for example, are certainly independent nations; that is, they are not under any foreign dominion; yet neither of them can, with truth be said to enjoy the slightest vestige of civil liberty. It was, then, to secure this higher boon, this more precious blessing, that our fathers dissolved the political band that had long connected them with Great Britain, and asserted their independence, in the face of the most tremendous obstacles and appalling dangers.

Another feature in this momentous Revolution, demands a passing notice. The Patriots of '76 were not driven into rebellion by a heavy load of intolerable oppression and individual outrage, such as comes home to every man's experience, visits every fireside and wrings every bosom. No blood-thirsty tyrant swayed over their prostrate bodies a rod of iron, emulating the atrocities of a Nero, a Caligula or a Domitian. No tyrannical oligarchy, like that of enslaved but illustrious Venice, crowned its brutal tyranny in the blood and tears of its subjects. The husbandman tilled his fields in peace; the artisan pursued the peaceful tenor of his useful occupation, undisturbed by fears of personal outrage; the merchant sent forth his barque upon the waters; in the peaceful commerce of the golden returns which the winds and the waves should spare, would not be wrested from him by the rapacity of a lawless despot, or become the sport and prey of military licence. Ireland, at the present day, whose very life blood is drained by a lazy and plundering priesthood, suffers ten fold the actual wrong

*Paley.

which was visited upon our country. They manifested the standard of the nation; and this standard, instead of all diminution, gave it additional brilliancy, by exhibiting it as a state of upright and disinterestedness in defence of principle.

What, then, a stranger might be tempted to ask, was the cause that actuated the motive that impelled them? It was the love of LIBERTY! Not merely that selfish feeling which leads men to resist present oppression, from a desire of escaping present evils; but that more noble, because more enlightened principle, which leads them to resist even the most trivial or distant invasion of liberty, with the same energy and firmness with which they would meet an attempt to usurp the whole; and which, extending its vision far down the vista of futurity, with a gaze rendered keen and piercing by its own intensity, clearly traces the connection between present and remote consequences. And such, my fellow-citizens, must be the sleepless vigilance exercised by you, if you would preserve our heritage, and would not that the blood of your fathers had flowed in vain. It has been truly said that "the price of liberty is eternal vigilance." Our forefathers were aware of this salutary truth; and hence, they resisted with the like determination, at every attempt to take their liberty by a coup de main, and to carry it by storm.

A superficial observer, looking merely at the proximate cause of the Revolution, and finding it to consist in an attempt to levy a paltry tax on Tea, would be astonished at the apparent disproportion between cause and effect. What! Bring war, with all its attending train of evils, into the bosom of a peaceful country and rudely scorn the ties of old association and kindred, merely to avoid purchasing a superfluous article of luxury at an enhanced price? But this seemingly trivial cause assumes a character of immense importance, when viewed as the starting wedge intended to rive our Liberties into fragments. It was in this light our fathers viewed it; and hence they met the fiercest efforts of projected tyranny on the very threshold, and battled for the common rights of the human race. They knew usurpation was progressive, and never pauses after taking the initial step, until its purpose is accomplished, or until it is thrown back, by the irresistible force of public sentiment awakened, into decisive and energetic action. They were aware that in the contest between power and rights there was no alternative but submission or successful resistance; and, disdaining the weak and temporizing policy that would have been the refuge of inferior minds, they chose rather to precipitate the struggle, than to wait until time should have ripened tyranny into despotism. Admirable men! Proof alike to the intimidations of power, the seductions of vanity and the allurements of gain, yet planned and accomplished the great work of your country's salvation; and, in your country's salvation, the regeneration and redemption of the world! "Give me Liberty, or give me Death!" was the impassioned exclamation of the Orator of Nature, the eloquent, the gifted, the patriotic Henry, and "Liberty or Death!" became at once the watch-word and the rallying cry of the Revolution. Its spirit stirring notes, Lexington's bloody fight, struck a panic into the hearts of the minions of despotism.

"When, wanting in savage rage, they marched,
Onward to Concord, in a firm array;
With music playing, and the ample flag
Of Tyranny displayed."

It was sent back in defiance and in triumph from the glory crown'd heights of Bunker's Hill, "whose glorious name might make a coward brave." The rolling Hudson started at the sound, as it burst in thundering acclaim from the field of Saratoga; and its last echoes mingled with the shrill clarion of victory and rejoicing, rose with deafening vehemence from the plains of York-town. Animated by it, our forefathers needed no other stimulus to action. And shall it find no answering echo in full many a heart, and that a patriot's sacred fire flows in full many a bosom here present. Your presence here this day, and the occasion of your assembling together, also gives testimony that such is the fact. We have met to express our gratitude to the "Giver of every good and perfect gift," for past and present blessings, and to strengthen and confirm one another in the renewed determination of showing ourselves henceforward, their worthy recipients. We have met in the spirit of concord, harmony, and peace. We have met as a band of brothers! Let, then, the poor, miserable tool of hatred and envy, if any such there be, who buttons on slander, "and makes most hellish meals of good men's names," and whose grovelling soul is animated by the thankless spirit of ingratitude, depart this joyous scene, and pollute not with his hateful presence, our festival of peace. Such feelings dishonor the wretch who cherishes them, and are peculiarly unsuited to an occasion like the present. There are those, to whom strife is a congenial element, and who are never so happy as when they are the successful agitators; for thereby they at once gratify the Satanic malignity of their natures, and, in the scenes of strife and confusion that engender, hope to find something which they may turn to their own advantage—since it is truly said "in civil broils the worst of men may rise." Whenever such characters become common, and receive the tolerance and sanction of the public, it is a sure symptom of national

degeneracy. Public sentiment is the pervading and abiding; and precisely in proportion as a nation declines in morality and virtue does it approach the period of its downfall. It is therefore at once the interest of every friend of his country, of good order and virtue, to quench those seeds of society wherever they may be found. But I look around me, and in this large assembly I find no one to whom these remarks can apply. If there unfortunately are any such in our community, they have had the good sense and discretion not to intrude upon us with their presence.

As a means of perpetuating the freedom and consequently the blessings we now enjoy, I know of none more efficacious than Education. Knowledge may indeed be said to be the conservative principle of Liberty. In every well regulated and more especially in every free government, the general diffusion, and in so far as is practicable, the equalization of knowledge should be one of the first objects. We have proclaimed to the world that all men are born equal as well as free. If, then, we would verify and exemplify this, our fundamental maxim, we must bring home knowledge—not scientific knowledge—not college learning, that is not necessary, but plain, useful, practical knowledge, to every man's door; and in proportion as this is affected, ignorance vanishes, the intellect is expanded and elevated, and the fanciful and visionary distinctions of birth and wealth, cease to have even an imaginary existence. An ignorant people cannot long be free, their liberty will be the sport of every factious demagogue and fall the prey of every invader.

We owe an immense debt of gratitude to those whose valor achieved our Liberty and Independence. I might point to you a host of names that stand forth brilliant stars in the galaxy of glory. I might point you to the names of an Adams, a Hancock, a Franklin, a Henry, a Warren, a Mercer, a Montgomery, and a Greene. But, bright and luminous as they are, I pass these over, and direct your gaze to his, whose dazzling glory, like the Sun in the firmament of Heaven, eclipses all lesser luminaries.—The beloved name of WASHINGTON!

Here I pause. Why should I pursue the theme? In pronouncing that venerated and almost sanctified name, have I not spoken volumes to your minds and your hearts? Is it possible to add brilliancy to the rays, or glory to the beams of the Sun in Heaven? His character needs no eulogium. It is above it. It bids defiance to language.—"LET EXPRESSIVE SILENCE MUSE HIS PRAISE."

Various Matters.

We copy from the Hanover Herald, York, Pa. the following account of a destructive tornado, which visited the lower part of this, and a portion of York county:—

THE TORNADO!

On Saturday, the 27th inst., a violent tornado passed over a part of Adams county, Pa. At Blue Spring, on the left bank of Conowago creek, between 4 and 5, P. M. a dark cloud, evidently a storm of rain attended with thunder, rose slowly in a direction of southwest. On its nearer approach, the lightning became frequent and vivid, descending to the earth with tremendous peals. Precisely at 5, the tall, black column of a tornado with its base resting as it were, on the earth, and its expanded summit involved in the clouds, suddenly presented itself to view amidst a forest of tall trees on the top of the hills half a mile distant, in a due southwest course from the Blue Spring, and three miles westward from Hanover. It descended directly down over the Spring and the creek, and in a few minutes disappeared beyond the heights towards the Pigeon Hills, passing off to the northeast. Soon after, it became very dark, and for a short interval there fell a torrent of rain. Subsequently, the writer of this article took a deliberate survey of two or three miles of its ravages. About two miles directly southwest, the stable of Mark Little was found to have been blown down, and some few boards torn from the gable end of his house. These two buildings were situated at the extreme verge of the tempest on the left. Here also information was obtained, that two miles beyond, and in the same undeviating line, the house of Joseph Sneeringer was unroofed and other damages sustained. Jacob Little, however, suffered more than either of the two preceding. His house, which stands about one hundred rods east by north from that of his brother, (Mark Little) had its roof carried away, a part of which was thrown to some distance, and his barn was levelled to the ground. His family took refuge in the cellar, and escaped unhurt. Nearly half a mile beyond this the tornado crossed the Gettysburg road. Here the house and barn of Peter Kraft, and the house of Samuel Forsyth, had their roofs swept off; and the barn of Edward Reily was rent in pieces, and the timber thrown upon the highway. The next building that felt the fury of the blast, was the barn of Joseph Schilling, half a mile beyond the Blue Spring, which shared the same fate as the one just mentioned; and the gable end of his house, standing a few rods further on, was partly stripped of its covering. This house was on the extreme right of the vortex. So far as a view was taken of this scene of destruction, which was sometimes narrowed down to twenty rods, at others expanded to nearly the fourth of a mile, the fences were prostrated, and some of the materials scattered to a great distance; poultry destroyed—trees of the largest size uprooted, and some twisted off at different heights, and others stripped of their branches. The position also of fallen trees deserves to be noticed, as they

generally presented this remarkable phenomenon, that the trunks of those which fell on the right and left extremities of the tornado, lay at right angles with the centre of its path, the roots being at its verge and the tops within the track, while those trees that had stood at a greater or less distance inwardly, formed angles more or less obtuse with its central line, and the most were laid parallel with it. Some who saw the column at a distance, affirm that it discovered an appearance of fire. No personal injury was sustained.—Thus far, something like a competent account can be given of this furious storm; but beyond, all powers of description fail. The terrific and appalling grandeur of the tornado—the awful position of its titanic paws, seemingly in order to select with malignant caprice the next objects of its unsparring violence—its towering height—its deep and loud and sullen roar—its mysterious, gloomy darkness—its self-moving, resistless revolution, carrying in its iron grasp the birds that it had enmeshed, clothing, branches of trees, and fragments of every description—its impetuous downward rush to the earth, and then again upwards to the skies—its sublime attitude, sometimes erect, at others inclined—its reeling and sweeping movements—all this, and still more, to be adequately understood, must have been seen.

BLUE SPRING CHAPEL.

June 29, 1835.

Hurricane.—A Town destroyed.—Five lives lost.—A slip from the office of the Springfield (Missouri) Journal, dated June 23, ten o'clock at night, says:

"A gentleman who has just reached here from Canton, in Fulton county, brings us information of a most disastrous hurricane having passed over that village on the 18th inst. at 6 o'clock, P. M. That place contains about 35 houses, and in a few minutes two thirds of them were levelled with the ground; only three escaped uninjured. Four persons were killed, one a Mr. Swan, and three children. One child was killed in its mother's lap; one was blown a quarter of a mile, and found dead next day shockingly mangled. One store (Mr. Foster's) was blown down, and the goods scattered over the prairie. A great number of persons were severely injured.—Mr. Foster, it is supposed, fatally. The Presbyterian Church was occupied by the houseless inhabitants. Mr. Seabee's tavern was also full. The account which our informant gives of the rush of the inhabitants to the tavern is most appalling.

FAYETTEVILLE, June 33.

Destructive Hail-Storm.—On the afternoon of Saturday, the 20th inst., parts of the counties of Cumberland, Sampson, Bladen, and Robeson, were visited with a terrible tornado and hail-storm, which in some parts has totally destroyed all prospects of a crop. A gentleman from the upper part of this county informs us, that it visited his neighborhood commencing near Col. McLeod's, about 28 miles from this town, and extending nearly an eastern course, passing over nearly the same ground which suffered so severely by a similar visitation two years ago. In its course, it cut down corn, oats, &c. so completely, that in some fields not a stock remained standing.—Our informant saw the proprietors of some of these fields, where the corn had been waist high, ploughing them up for another planting. At Mr. Solomon Bayles, the wind was so violent, as to tear off pine trees, two feet thick, twisting them off, apparently about five feet above the ground. The hail was in some places 18 inches deep, and some of the masses measured, from extreme points, 4 inches. Much suffering has been produced.

On Saturday week, as Mr. Waggoner, at Glenburie, and family, were seated round a table on the parlor floor, at half past seven in the evening, attentively listening to one of the daughters reading the Bible, their ears were stunned, as they describe it, with a deafening noise, "as of an infinite number of fiercely driven chariots," the table suddenly lifted, the candle dashed out, and a strong sulphurous stench diffused throughout the apartment. The house had been struck by lightning in two directions, entering down the chimney, and forcing a stone across the room of about 12 lbs. weight; and again in the rear of it, through and along the inside of the wall, to a bedstead which it shivered to atoms. Although the family, as may be conjectured, were stupefied, none of them were hurt, and they appear to have improved the dispensation, to a grateful acknowledgement of "His Goodness," who rides on the whirlwind and directs the storm.

Kingston U. C. Chronicle.

The New Brunswick Fredonian of last week, states that "the Presbyterian Church at Princeton, was burnt to the ground on the 6th inst. The fire is supposed to have originated from a fire-cracker."

MOBILE, June 26.

If not a "Round Turn."—A good one.—A demure sort of a man was yesterday assigned at the Mayor's Office on a suspicion, we believe, of "Loferism." The question was asked where he came from, or where was his residence. To this he soberly answered that he was "from Downingville, in the State of Maine, and that he was nephew to Mr. Jack Downing, of whom (he said) the citizens of Mobile have heard."

Specie.—The brig Montilla, arrived yesterday from Carthagena, has on board \$48,304. The Mariner, from Metamor, as, about \$25,000.

GRAND BALLOON ASCENSION.

CINCINNATI, July 6.

On Saturday afternoon, at ten minutes before six o'clock, Mr. CLAYTON made a most beautiful and entirely successful ascension with his new and truly magnificent Balloon. The wind, fortunately, blew directly towards the East, though the breeze was quite gentle. He rose very slowly to a great height, and remained in view an hour and a half. He took with him a large mail for the Eastern cities, in which were enclosed copies of the Cincinnati Whig and Commercial Intelligence, directed to the editors with whom we exchange, in Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York.—We have seen a number of balloons, but we have never seen one to compare with Mr. Clayton's, either in size or beauty. The shape is uncommonly handsome, and is made of silk of various colors. Mr. Clayton was perfectly cool and collected to the last moment of the ascension, and went up, apparently, with the utmost intrepidity. He is a gentleman of respectability, about 27 years of age, of considerable scientific acquirements, and understands perfectly the science of Ballooning. Should the wind continue to carry him in the proper direction, and his gas (of which he had a very large supply) will soon fail, he will undoubtedly accomplish his voyage to the Atlantic Seaboard.—Whig Extra.

The Cincinnati papers of Tuesday (7th) state that the steamboat Hero, which arrived at that place the day before, passed under Mr. Clayton's balloon, which ascended from Cincinnati at 6 o'clock on the 4th, about four miles southwest of Guyandotte, at 11 o'clock, on the night of his ascension, going in an easterly direction. [Guyandotte is distant 155 miles from Cincinnati.]—Nat. Int.

News from the Aeronaut.—Our readers are apprized the ascent of Mr. CLAYTON in a very fine Balloon from Cincinnati, on the afternoon of the 4th instant, and of his having been seen by the passengers in a steamboat at 11 o'clock the same night, at a distance of 150 miles from that place, near Guyandotte, going Eastward. He must have met an Easterly wind on nearing the Alleghenies (which he hoped to have passed over) that turned him aside from his purpose: for yesterday received by mail, postmarked Waverly, Ohio, a letter of introduction to us, forwarded, per balloon, from an esteemed subscriber at Cincinnati. The letter is endorsed (by Mr. Clayton) "Left Cincinnati at 6 o'clock, P. M. July 4th, 1835," and the date of the postmark is July 8. This is the only information we have of the Aeronaut having landed at all. Waverly is in Pike county, and much nearer to Cincinnati, whence he set out, than Guyandotte is.—Nat. Int.

STONE EATERS.—We copy the following communication from the Richmond Whig, whose editor remarks:—"We beg leave to recommend it to the attention of philosophy. The more human nature is known, physically or morally, the more reason there appears to be in the maxim *nil admirari*. Dirt eaters are common enough—but a stone eater was a Phenix, we believe, unknown, until this well vouched account appeared."

"A negro boy about six years of age, the property of a person living in Hanover county, has been in the habit, for six months or more, of eating pebbles—some of them as large as the end of one's thumb, and of an uneven surface. After having eaten a quantity, the stones may be felt, and even heard to rattle by striking the abdomen. The writer has seen the quantity of two gallons voided in the course of two weeks of various forms and dimensions. The boy appears to enjoy good health—is hearty and as sprightly as most children of his age. Every means that could be devised have been resorted to, to prevent the continuance of the practice, but in vain. The facts above stated, if required, can be proven by several highly respectable persons—and should you deem this communication worthy of a place in your columns, it may be inserted."

A SUBSCRIBER.
N. B. The boy described above, would attempt to swallow pebbles so large as to be unable to get them down, and on one occasion was found with one so large, lodged in the gullet, as to require immediate aid to save his life.

On Sunday morning last, the large sea monster whose gambolings in the water at the foot of the Current, have been the subject of conversation for the last fortnight, and to witness whose exploits hundreds flocked daily to that favorite resort, ANNA STARR's, was harpooned by two Canadians named DUBUX, from a light canoe, when the animal rose to the surface a little distance from beyond the shipping there at anchor. After receiving the weapon, the animal sank & rose several times apparently much fatigued, and yielding in a great measure to the force of the current. He finally sank in 36 feet water in the ship channel, a little below Longueuil church. On Monday, an attempt was made to raise the animal, but we have heard that the ropes broke, and unless the aid of divers is obtained, the prize must be considered as lost.

Those who have had an opportunity of closely viewing the animal, declare it to be one of those large WHITE PORPOISES which are to be found in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and it no doubt was driven up the river, during the severe gale which

The size of the porpoise is variously estimated, but it is general supposed to be about fifteen feet long.

If it can be secured, it is the intention of the harpooners to exhibit the porpoise, to those who may be anxious to examine this wonder of the deep.—Montreal Gaz.

AGE OF IMPROVEMENT.—Cure for a broken Neck!—Doctor HARRISON, of London, has published a letter in the Lancet, in which he states that "more than 30 years since, on taking my evening walk, I heard cries for help at a short distance. I ran to the spot and saw a man lying on the ground. A horse was standing near, and the bystanders said the man had just fallen and broken his neck. He was, apparently, quite dead. I placed my knees against his shoulders, and grasping this chin and the back of the head firmly between my hands, proceeded to stretch his neck with all my strength. The patient immediately moved his limbs, in two or three minutes raised himself from the ground, stared vacantly, remounted his horse, and rode home, a distance of nine miles." The Doctor mentions two other instances in which life has been restored by the same means, under similar circumstances.—In one of the cases mentioned, the dislocation was reduced by a lady.

To drive flies from a room.—Take half of a tea-spoonful of well pulverized black pepper, one tea-spoonful of brown sugar, and one table-spoonful of cream mix them well together, and place them in a room, on a plate, where the flies are troublesome, & they will soon disappear.

We can vouch for the correctness of the above receipt. We tried the experiment with the cream, pepper, and sugar, and in a very short time two thirds disappeared, viz: the cream and sugar. The flies would not eat the pepper.

U. S. Gaz.

A Just Decision.—The Committee on Elections in the British House of Commons, has lately decided "that the rich man who gives a bribe, shall be disfranchised as well as the poor man who receives one." Hitherto the rich man who was known to have bribed hundreds, perhaps thousands of his fellow citizens, in order to secure his election to Parliament, has escaped, without censure—while the poor man, the victim of temptation, has been made to suffer.

Only ninety-one deaths occurred at N. York during the week ending on Saturday last. In the corresponding week of last year, the interments were one hundred and twenty two.

TEXAS.—A Small Fight.—The Franklin (La.) Republican has received information, that a difficulty having occurred between the Mexican troops, stationed at Galveston, and some citizens of the U. States, there were six men killed, whether Americans or Mexicans, it is not stated.

Alive.—The Cincinnati Gazette contains the following notice: "JOHN R. STUART, of Shippensburg, Cumberland Co. Penn. reported among the dead in the explosion of the steamboat Majestic, wishes to have it known that he survived the wreck, escaping with some scalding, and the clothes on his back. He is now alive and well."

Wickedness at the East.—In an authenticated statement of the receipts and expenditures of the city of Providence, for the year ending May 31st, 1835, there is the following item—

Tax on Billiard Tables, \$645 45.

LAST OF THE TEA PARTY.

The New York Star says, that Mr. Hughes, of Utica, who is 100 years of age, and is the only survivor of that party which threw overboard the tea in Boston harbor, has passed through that city on his way to Boston, being invited to celebrate the anniversary of Independence at this place.

Mr. Hughes arrived in that city on Friday afternoon. The Providence Journal in relation to this venerable patriot:

Last Friday we had the satisfaction of seeing and conversing with the only survivor of that daring band of patriots who offered the first open resistance to the oppressions of the British Crown, the venerable Joseph Robert Twelve Hughes.

He was born in Massachusetts on the 5th of Sept. 1735, and on the 4th of July will want only sixty-three days of being one hundred years old. His youngest son, the 15th of his children, and apparently about 40 years old, was with him. We have seen men of 70 who appeared as old as Mr. Hughes. His voice was strong, his stature quite erect, and his step comparatively firm. He was evidently even at this age, a brave, high spirited, warm hearted man, whose tongue was never controlled by ceremony, and whose manners have not been moulded by the fashions of any day. His etiquette may be tea party etiquette, but not acquired at tea parties in Beacon street or Broadway. The venerable Moses Brown, almost his peer in years, called upon him and was introduced. The contrast between the mild, gentlemanly mien of the patriarchal friend, and the rough address of the veteran hero, was strikingly apparent. The one was an apt personification of brazen-fronted War, the other the dignified representation of gentle Peace.

During the Revolutionary war, Mr. Hughes sailed out of Providence in an armed sloop, owned by John Brown, captured three prizes, and brought them into port. Our interview with him was so short that we had not an opportunity of ascertaining the other achievements of his protracted life.

The first person he inquired for on arriving here was the late Mr. George Freeman of this city, whom he says he named when an infant, and who died about 10 years ago, at an age of upwards of fifty years.

REMEMBER, July 10. FUNERAL HONORS TO JUDGE MARSHALL.

As soon as the intelligence of Judge MARSHALL's death was received yesterday, and that his remains would leave Philadelphia on Wednesday morning, and reach this city by the Steamboat, on yesterday evening, the Common Hall met and adopted the steps necessary for rendering honor to the corpse of the illustrious deceased, and the General Court of Virginia, now in session, adjourned. Business generally was suspended.

The remains of the Chief Justice arrived between 3 and 4 o'clock, attended by a distinguished Committee, consisting of Judge Baldwin, of the Supreme Court, Messrs. John Sergeant, Ingersoll, and Peters, of the Philadelphia Bar—appointed by the Court and Bar of Philadelphia. They were met at the Union Hotel, by a great and imposing procession of Officers of Government, the Clergy, Citizens, the Military, the Masonic Brethren, the Corporate Authorities, &c. and escorted to the residence of the deceased. There the service for the dead, according to the ritual of the Episcopal Church, was performed by the Right Reverend Bishop Moore, in a most feeling and fervent manner, which concluded, the mortal part of JOHN MARSHALL was consigned to the grave of the New Burying Ground.

Correspondence of the U. States Gazette.

WASHINGTON, July 11, 1835.

The death of Chief Justice Marshall has thrown a deep gloom over those of our citizens who correctly appreciate his high and sterling worth, and also those who looking at the event in a political view only, feel strong apprehensions concerning the consequences which may result from it to the stability of our institutions. His worth as a man, and as a Judge, is as far beyond the reach of calumny or slander, as the Heavens are above the earth, and the universal homage rendered to his acquirements, his virtues, and his opinions, in both hemispheres, is as proud a monument, as was ever rendered to human being. His death was in keeping with his life. He met the summons with that cheerfulness which always characterized him, having, but a short time before his departure, penned the simple inscription which he desired to have placed on his tomb. Such examples, at the parting hour of body and soul, have a strong tendency to make death less terrible. I presume that the honors which the people are rendering to his memory, will be responded to by Congress soon after the commencement of the session; and it is to be hoped, that no party influences will be permitted to prevent similar tributes being paid to his services, as was offered to those of General Lafayette.

But the great question is—"Who shall fill his place? Who shall occupy the lofty seat which is thus left vacant?" Some time ago, it was generally rumored, that Mr. Benton would, in the contingency which has now unfortunately arisen, be nominated to the Senate as Chief Justice. Could Mr. Benton have foreseen the moment when the seat has become empty, he would, perhaps, have restrained the expression of his indignation at the report, and have paused before he gave his declaration to the world that he would not accept it. Since, however, he has sent forth his declaration to that effect, it ought to be the prayer of every good citizen that he will not be seduced into any contradiction of his written obligation, for his elevation to the Head of the Bench, would be a signal for a set of judicial constructions of our Constitution, which would uproot our republican Government, and throw the system on which we have so greatly, prided ourselves, into utter ruin. Repudiating the idea of the appointment of Mr. Benton, since he has publicly declared it, rumor has whispered that the President will send Mr. Taney to the Senate, as his nomination for Chief Justice. True, Mr. Taney has already been rejected as a Judge by the Senate; but the Senate will be somewhat different now, from what it was last Congress, and the friends of the Executive calculate on gaining a majority next winter for the Presidential nominations.—I have not understood upon what grounds such a calculation rests, nor am I prepared, until I see the results of the autumn elections, and the positions adopted by the various parties—the Webster, the White, the Van Buren, the Harrison, the Johnson and the Rives—to speculate on the probability of the estimate. Mr. Kendall believes that he will be confirmed, and to ensure confirmation, he eaches a prostration. He feels himself to be in a critical position, and the feels correctly. If he can disarm the opposition Senators, it can only be done by showing that his attention is exclusively applied to the business of the office, and that he has entered into the Department with a full determination to ferret out abuses, and to discountenance all who are guilty of them. He has stated to several of the clerks, or their friends, that he will not turn any out of office on political grounds.

Yesterday afternoon three separate showers passed over Staten and Long Islands, a little south of the city. What was remarked as a singular occurrence, was a sudden explosion of electric fluid, while the sun was shining on the Battery, which tore the bark from one of the large button wood trees, about 200 feet from State street. The fluid did not penetrate the wood of the tree, but descended outside and entered the earth close to its body.

N. Y. Gaz.

A number of robberies have taken place in the vicinity of Wilmington, Del. It is supposed a regularly organized band of robbers are associated together, for purposes of plunder.—Vil. Rec.

From the Village Record.
STATE CONVENTION.—PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION.
 The National Republicans of Chester county, passed the following resolution upon this subject, at a public meeting on the 30 of June last.

Resolved, that in the opinion of this meeting, a State Convention ought to be held at Harrisburg, early after the ensuing Gubernatorial Election, in order to be held at an earlier day, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Presidency—and that those counties which have not already appointed Delegates, be requested to do so.

The measure is a most excellent one, and calculated to harmonize and unite all the opponents of Van Buren throughout the State,—and as such is entitled to their special attention. We hope all the whig papers in the State will present the foregoing resolution in their readers, together with their views of the subject. Let it not be passed over in silence—concert can be effected in no other way; and without concert we can do nothing. A Convention for the foregoing purpose will be opposed by no honest well wisher of Pennsylvania—all that is required is the prompt action of its friends in the various quarters of the State.—Let no fear of power—no criminal penalty, permit the favorable motion to pass by unimproved; nothing noble was ever achieved—nothing great was effected, but by persevering and energetic measures.—Who can deny that with such measures, Pennsylvania will stand erect, when the People shall decide through the ballot box? We can hardly entertain a fear of the result.

The meetings of the people for nominating county tickets afford a convenient and very suitable opportunity for appointing delegates; and early after the convening of the Legislature a convenient time for the State Convention—a considerable number of members of the Legislature could attend as delegates without expense or loss of time.

We hope the Whig editors will take up the subject, and lend their aid in uniting the people, and thereby do much for the cause of Liberty and their country. Remember, that Pennsylvania may decide the contest for President.

ATROCIOUS ATTEMPT AT MURDER.

Yesterday afternoon, (12th inst.) the South Western part of our city was thrown into a state of great excitement, by the occurrence of the following horrible transaction, in the dwelling house of Robert R. Stewart, Esq. No. 83 S. 6th street near Spruce.

Mrs. Stewart and a part of her family, had gone to Brandywine a few days ago, leaving her husband at home, who yesterday dined with his son-in-law, Mr. Newman, living not far distant. After dinner he returned home, and laid down to take a nap, and whilst asleep, about 4 o'clock, a negro man, whom he had brought with him several years ago, from Trinidad in Cuba, at which port he resided as American Consul, and had emancipated, and who was living with him as a hired servant, entered his chamber with an axe, and struck him on the forehead and cheek bone, with the butt-end, so severely, as to fracture some of the bones, & to produce a contusion which has been pronounced by some of the physicians who attended to be fatal. In addition to this, some of the bones in the fingers of one of Mr. Stewart's hands, were broken, occasioned it is thought, by his hand being on his face at the time of the blows. The groans uttered by Mr. Stewart on receiving these blows, brought to his room the coachman, who on the stairs met the murderer with the axe.

The culprit then took a seat at the front door, remarking to a little son of Mr. Stewart as he passed him in the entry, "your father scolded me this morning, and I have killed him." The lad ran in great alarm, over to Mr. Newman's who quickly came, when the murderer ran off, but was overtaken when he had gone but a short distance, and committed to prison. He is a man about 25 or 30 years of age, is a native of Africa, and had been in the family a confidential servant.

The excitement produced by this occurrence, led to the assembling of a large number of white persons about the house of Mr. Stewart, and in the evening, every black man that passed by was attacked and beaten. Extensive riots were anticipated in the lower part of the city, during the night, but although a considerable crowd was still assembled in the neighborhood of Spruce and Sixth street, at so late an hour as 10 o'clock, we have not heard that any serious disturbance took place.

The occurrence above detailed is calculated to injure the cause of the blacks more than any thing that has heretofore transpired in this city, for, although it was but the act of a single assassin, it is calculated to injure the whole black population, the great body of whom, cannot but regard this murderous attempt with horror and regret.

P. S.—1 o'clock. We have just ascertained that Mr. Stewart is still living, but that little hope are entertained of his recovery. Mrs. Stewart having been sent for, reached home early this morning.

Phila. Gaz.

A dreadful accident occurred at Baltimore, Fairfield co. Ohio, on Sunday evening, the 31st ult. A congregation were assembled for the purpose of worship, when a violent storm arose, which blew in the gable end of the meeting house, killed a lady and dangerously wounded 11 other persons, besides injuring 15 or 20 more or less.

The city of Richmond has voted to erect a monument to Judge Marshall.



ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG, Pa. July 20, 1835.

Flour in Baltimore \$6 02 1/2 to \$6 75.

Mr. JAMES MILLS, the aeronaut, intends making his tenth grand balloon ascension from the borough of York, on Saturday the 25th inst. He will take his seat in his car at a 3 1/2 o'clock, P. M. when the cord will be cut loose. Tickets 50 cents.

Two very destructive fires occurred in the city of New York, on the 11th inst. Upwards of twenty buildings were destroyed—among which was the Union Methodist Church, a Brass Foundry, and a Soap Factory. The loss is very great. Probably not less than fifty families are turned out of doors. One of the houses, was occupied by seven colored families, and another by six.

The Whigs of Allegheny county, at their celebration on the 4th of July, after partaking of a handsome entertainment and hearing several addresses, proceeded to the nomination of a County Ticket, which resulted in the selection of the following named gentlemen with great unanimity:

For Senate.—Wm. Robinson, Jr.
 For Assembly.—H. M. Brackenridge, George Darric, Samuel Frew, Robert Hildrad.
 For Commissioner.—Alexander Miller.
 For Auditor.—Thomas Gibson.

The Editor of the Statesman, after mentioning the nomination, remarks:

"In presenting the above Ticket to the public, the Whig party have manifested its usual regard for the interests of the country, by looking particularly to the qualifications of the candidates. They may well and proudly challenge a comparison with either of their opponents.—Every candid man will be forced to admit that the ticket which they have selected, combines more intellect and more weight of character, than the two others united. If its success be equal to its merits, the Whigs will have no reason to despair."

The Hon. JOHN SERGEANT has been requested by the Bar of Philadelphia, to deliver an Eulogium on the character of the late Chief Justice Marshall.

At a meeting of the Bar of Philadelphia, held on Tuesday the 7th inst. the following, among other Resolutions, were offered by Mr. SERGEANT, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That while in common with our fellow-citizens, we mourn the great public loss which has been sustained, we feel it to be our privilege as members of a profession so highly honored by the character, talents, and services of the deceased, and so long enlightened and directed upon the most momentous topics by his profound and patriotic mind, to be permitted in a special manner to acknowledge our obligations, and express our reverence for the name of JOHN MARSHALL. Therefore,

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Bar of the U. States, to co-operate in erecting a monument to his memory, at some suitable place in the City of Washington.

Resolved, That

Mr. Rawle,	Mr. H. J. Williams,
" Duponceau,	" Kane
" Sergeant,	" J. M. Read,
" Binney,	" Dunlap,
" Chauncey,	" D. P. Brown,
" C. J. Ingersoll,	" Norris,
" P. A. Browne,	" W. M. Meredith,
" Peters,	" James C. Biddle,
" Wm. Smith,	" Chester,
" Purdon,	" Gilpin,
" Randall,	" Cadwalader,
" W. Rawle, Jr.,	" C. Ingersoll,
" Dallas,	" W. T. Smith,
" J. S. Smith,	" W. B. Read,
" J. R. Ingersoll,	" McCall,

be a committee on the part of the Bar of Philadelphia, to unite with their brethren in other parts of the State and Union, in carrying the above resolution into effect.

The members of the Bar of Baltimore and New York, have appointed committees to co-operate with the committee appointed by the Bar of Philadelphia, for the purpose of erecting a monument to the memory of Judge MARSHALL.

A very disgraceful riot took place in Philadelphia on the night of the 13th inst.—Considerable excitement was raised against the blacks, by the attempted murder of Mr. STEWART, an account of which is given in the preceding column.

About eight o'clock, a crowd began to assemble in the neighborhood of Sixth, Fifth, Lombard and South streets, but were intimidated by the presence of the Police, from a violation of the peace.—Shortly after nine o'clock, the crowd ha-

ving increased to about the number of fifteen hundred, the whole made a rush for Small street, where they commenced an assault upon five or six houses, occupied by colored people. The cry of the mob, when a colored man was caught, was—"Kill him, beat him," &c.

From Small street the mob proceeded to Red Row, where they broke in eight or nine houses with their axes, and then searched for the inmates. It having been reported that several men were concealed in a chimney, a torch was applied to the house, which was soon in flames. About ten o'clock, a portion of the mob proceeded to Christian and Ninth streets. Here they assailed several brick and frame houses, also occupied by blacks. Here fire arms were used to defend the houses.—The contents of a loaded musket passed through one person, and another had the cap of his knee shot off. The firemen turned out to extinguish the fire in Red Row; but the mob ordered them not to play upon the flames. The firemen persisted in their efforts to extinguish the fire, when the mob became enraged and cut the hose, injured the apparatus, and stoned the firemen. The fire was not extinguished until after eleven o'clock.—Only one house was destroyed. The mob then proceeded to Fitzwater street. Here they broke the doors and windows of about a dozen of two story frame houses. After visiting two or three other streets, and breaking in several houses, the mob returned to Small street. Here the yelling and blaspheming of the mob was terrible. The white inhabitants placed lighted candles at their windows, and the houses thus distinguished, were respected. Several colored men were barbarously beaten and mangled in the course of the night. It is stated that when a three story building was attacked, the inmates were so terrified that several dropped from the third story windows. One man, when his house was attacked, escaped upon the roof, and was so terrified by the yelling of the mob, that he jumped off and was permitted to escape. About two o'clock, the mob dispersed.

We learn from the U. S. Gazette, that Mr. STEWART, is getting better.

THE RIOTS.

The night of Tuesday passed off without realizing the apprehension which many of our citizens justly entertained, that the mob would renew their attempts at more extensive mischief. The Sheriff had a large number of special constables on the county side, and the Mayor was at the head of his police, some of them watchmen, some constables, and some commissioned for the night. The crowds that went down towards the point of apprehended difficulty, were truly astonishing, and the number of persons present who were not indisposed towards mischief, was large.—Attempts to circumscribe the walks of the people, to close the alleys leading to the residences of the blacks, were not acquiesced in with a good grace by many persons.—One man, who seemed to have an influence over many others, evinced a considerable disposition to mischief, and while he was flourishing away, the Mayor, who was not distinguished by any badge from other citizens, laid his hand upon him and bade him desist. The fellow not having a ready use of his hands, lifted his heel against the authorities; but before he could reach the object of his spite, he was flouncing in a gutter that was remarkable well supplied with filth. This reasonable exercise of right & power, had a wonderful effect upon certain individuals, who seemed anxious to stir up others to the rescue. "Come on," said they, "what do we have a mob for, if we can't help each other?"—but the pickle in which they saw their leader, kept the mob quiet.

Several pistols were discharged at colored people, who were running away.—One fellow was arrested shortly after he had discharged his pistol. We regret to learn, that the Mayor was struck by a brickbat and considerably injured, but not enough to keep him from out-door duty to-day; it must have been severe indeed, to do that. The city proper owes it to the vigilance, courage, and we add, physical strength of her Mayor, that the effect of the riots have been so slightly felt within her limits. Nothing but the presence of the Mayor kept down the tumult.

U. S. Gaz.

HARVEST.

The Woodbury (N. J.) Herald says:—THE HARVEST of the Farmer, which has been generally successfully husbanded, in this country, is very abundant and in quality little, if any inferior to the richest gathering for the last quarter of a century. Grain, Grass, Fruit, all good—and the growing crop of corn we have rarely, if ever witnessed larger and more flourishing at this season of the year. We are happy in being able to state that it is not only thus in Gloucester county and throughout this State, but so far as we have been able to learn from a widely extended exchange list, the whole Union has been similarly favored.

A Deaf Mute.—A shark was caught on the North Beach, St. Augustine, Florida, on the 10th ult. and on being opened, four large bars of soap, from the wreck of the San Patch, were found in his maw.

It is expected that the total sum of subscriptions at N. Orleans made in favor of the sufferers by the Charleston fire, will amount to four thousand dollars. Three thousand two hundred dollars have already been received by the committee, and all the accounts have not yet been united.

By the ship Pacific, Capt. Hoxie, the editors of the N. York Journal of Commerce have received Havre papers to June 6th, and Paris to the 6th, both inclusive.

American Indemnity Question.

The Committee in the Chamber of Peers, made their report on the 4th. After some remarks by M. Baranto, the further discussion of the subject was postponed to the 11th, in spite of the efforts of M. Dubouché, who wished it put off, until the fifteenth. We see nothing in the tone of M. Baranto's remarks which varied the aspect of the question.

The trial of the Lyons insurgents in the French Chamber of Peers was not concluded.

Opening of the Boston and Worcester Rail Road.—The Boston Atlas, July 7, gives a somewhat detailed account of the opening of this road the day previous. "It was made a day of jubilee by the citizens of Worcester." The opening took place through the whole line of the road. Great difficulties were encountered and overcome; the road being cut to a considerable extent through solid stone, in which the rails are embedded, and which rises perpendicularly on either side about 40 feet. Upon arriving at Worcester, where many were assembled to welcome them, those from the cars formed a procession, accompanied with a military escort and band. After a collation, addresses were delivered by several distinguished gentlemen, wherein, much to the praise of our Eastern brothers, the great benefit of rail-ways as so many elements of our beautiful Union, were dwelt upon no less than their own private advantages.

A committee of gentlemen from the State of N. York were present, to make arrangements for continuing the road to the boundary line between Massachusetts and N. York. Once at the line it would reach the Hudson—giving Boston a steam communication, West so far as the upper end of Lake Superior, and North from Albany to Quebec. May the whole undertaking prosper.

The New York Courier & Enquirer says:—About three o'clock on Sunday morning, a young gentleman, aged about 18 years, son of Dr. Smith Cutler, in a moment of excitement threw himself from his bedroom window in the 3d story of his father's house, and falling on the stones in the yard, dashed his brains out! When found he was quite dead.

By the Michigan Convention, the Judges are to be appointed by the Governor and Senate 7 years, removable by two thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives. Senate to be elected for two years—House annually.

A farmer in Montague, Mass. has taken from a sheep one year old, a fleece weighing seven pounds and eight ounces.

LATE FROM FRANCE.
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TO THOSE AFFLICTED WITH CORNS.

THE celebrated ALBION CORN PLASTER affords instant relief, and at the same time dissolves and draws the Corn out by the root, without the least pain.

CERTIFICATE.—To those afflicted with Corns on their feet, I do certify, that I have used the Albion Corn Plaster, with complete success. Before I had used one box, it completely cured a corn which had troubled me for many years. I make this public for the benefit of those afflicted with this painful complaint.

Wm. SHAW.
 Flushing, L. I. Feb. 28.

Price 25 cents a box.

Dr. Relfe's Aromatic Pills, FOR FEMALES.

THEY purify the Blood, quicken its circulation, assist the suspended operations of nature, and are a general remedy for the prevailing complaints among the female part of society. The Pills are particularly efficacious in the Green Sickness, Palpitation of the Heart, Giddiness, Short Breath, Sinking of the Spirits, Dejection and disinclination to exercise and society. Married ladies will find the Pills equally useful, except in cases of pregnancy, when they must not be taken—neither must they be taken by persons of hectic or consumptive habits. Price \$1 50 a box.

ALSO—THE CELEBRATED

Cambria Tooth-Ache Pills,

Which give immediate relief, without the least injury to the Teeth. On trial this will be found one of the best remedies known for this complaint. Price 50 cents a box.

None are genuine unless signed on the outside printed wrapper, by the sole proprietor, T. KIDDER, immediate successor to the late Dr. W. T. CORWAY. For sale at his Counting Room, over No. 99, Court-st. near Concert Hall, Boston, and also by his special appointment by

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER, Druggist & Apothecary.

July 20.

TO MY CREDITORS.

TAKE Notice, that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Pa. for the benefit of the Insolvent laws of this Commonwealth: and they have appointed Monday the 24th day of August next, for hearing me & my Creditors, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg—when and where you may attend if you think proper.

MOSES STEVENS.
 July 20.

THE LAWS

PASSED at the last session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, have been received at this Office, and are ready for delivery.

GEO. ZIEGLER, Prothy.
 Prothonotary's Office, Gettysburg, June 20, 1835.

NOTICE.

THERE was left at the house of the Subscriber, on the 8th of July, a light colored Sorrel HORSE, by a man who hired a horse and gig in this town in which he decamped. He has not been heard of since. It is conjectured that the horse was stolen or hired. The owner can have him by calling, proving his property and paying charges.

JAMES GURLEY.
 July 20.

Editors at a distance may promote the cause of justice, by giving the above an insertion.

TWO JOURNEMEN SHOEMAKERS.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY. To whom constant employment and liberal wages will be given.

TWO APPRENTICES

Also wanted to the above business.—Those from the country would be preferred.

DANIEL BALDWIN.
 Gettysburg, July 6.

NOTICE.

THE Account of JOHN WRIGHT, Trustee of JOSEPH HUTTON, a Lunatic, is filed in the office of the Prothonotary of Adams county, and will be presented at a Court of Common Pleas to be held at Gettysburg, on the Fourth Monday of August next, for confirmation and allowance.

At an Orphans' Court,
Held at Gettysburg, for the county of Adams, on the second day of June, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five—before Daniel Sheffer and William M. Clean, Esquires, Judges, &c. assigned, &c.

The Petition of Daniel Culp, intermarried with Elizabeth Paxton, one of daughters and legacies named in the will of ANN PAXTON, late of the borough of Gettysburg, deceased, was read to the Court, setting forth that Letters Testamentary were issued by the Register for said County, to GEORGE SWENY, Esq., and that the said George Sweny has for more than one year past resided out of the State of Pennsylvania, and beyond the jurisdiction of this Court and never been discharged.

Whereupon it is allowed and granted, that an Alias Citation be issued to the said GEORGE SWENY, to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court to be held at Gettysburg for the county of Adams, on the Fourth Monday of August next, to show cause why his Letters Testamentary should not be vacated, or he be otherwise discharged.

By the Court,
THOMAS C. MILLER, Clerk.
June 29.

NOTICE.
ALL persons having claims against HENRY SCHRIYER, Sen. of Tyrone township, Adams county, are requested to present the same to the subscribers, (who have been appointed his Assignees,) on or before the 20th day of July next.

JOSEPH TAYLOR.
HENRY BITTINGER, Ass's.
June 15.

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the Estate of JAMES STEALY, late of Germany township, Adams county, deceased, are requested to discharge the same on or before the 25th day of July next, and those who have claims are desired to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

The Administrator resides in Germany township.
JONN C. FORREST, Adm'r.
June 15.

THE LADY'S BOOK,
(TENTH VOLUME.)
A Repository for Music, Engraving, Wood Cuts, Poetry, and Prose.
By the most celebrated Authors.
PUBLISHED AT \$3 PER ANNUM.
BY L. A. GODEY.
Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Phila.
Feb. 2.

DE LA MONTERAT'S INDIAN SPECIFIC.
THIS valuable Medicine is highly recommended to the public, as being a safe and effectual cure of Coughs, Colds, Consumptions, and Diseases of Breast and Lungs, &c. A direction and certificates will accompany each bottle of Specific.

RUSH'S & CHAPMAN'S Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.
These Pills are extensively known, as being an effectual remedy for the cure of Dyspepsia, or Indigestion.
The above Medicines are for sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.
Jan. 5.

BOOK STORE.
THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has, in addition to his former stock, lately received a large and general assortment of
Classical, Theological, and Miscellaneous Books,
Also, BLANK BOOKS of every kind, and a general assortment of Primers and Toy-books for children, Slates, best Quills, ever-pointed Pencils, Writing and Letter Paper of finest quality, Glass, Pocket Maps of the United States and several States, Mathematical Instruments of the finest finish, and Pocket and Family Bibles, of every description, fancy and common binding—all which he intends selling on most reasonable terms.
SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.
Gettysburg, May 26.

SCHOOL BOOKS.
Messrs. Dickey & Himes
WOULD respectfully give notice to the public, that they are now prepared to supply Country Teachers and Retailers of Books with EMERSON'S READER and ARITHMETIC at wholesale prices, as also with a general assortment of other SCHOOL BOOKS.
June 8.

WESTERN HOTEL,
Corner of Howard & Saratoga streets, BALTIMORE.

JOHN MURPHY, JR.
RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and former Customers, that he has taken the above House, where he is prepared to accommodate such as may favor him with a call, in a manner inferior to that of no other similar Establishment in the City. He hopes, by assiduity and a determination to please, to receive a liberal share of public patronage.
March 30.

TRUSSES.—Hull's Improved Patent Trusses, and Common do. for sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of S. H. BUEHLER.
May 28.

REMOVAL.
I will remove my Shop on the first day of April, to that owned by Mrs. Chamberlain on South Baltimore street two doors south of Mr. David McCrea's Saddle and Harness Factory, where all kinds of
PAINT AND PANOY CHAIRS,
will be made and sold at reduced prices, of superior finish and best quality, warranted.—ALSO,
All kinds of TURNING, and House and Sign Painting, attended to as formerly.
HUGH DENWIDIE.
Gettysburg, March 23.

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the Estate of JOHN CLINE, late of Mendenhall township, Adams county, deceased, are requested to discharge the same on or before the first of August next; and those who have claims are desired to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.
The Executors reside in Mendenhall township.
JOSEPH CLINE, }
JESSE CLINE, }
June 5.

A REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM!
THE excruciating pain—the decrepitude and deformity, and the premature old age, which are the usual attendants of this disorder, are suffered by many from a despair of a cure, or disappointment in the efficacy of the numerous pretended antidotes used to effect this purpose. But those who have made a fair trial of
DR. JEBB'S CELEBRATED LINIMENT,
even in cases of long standing, and of the most severe character, have received certain relief, and many have been cured in a few days, some in 24 hours! as number of persons in Boston and vicinity, who were formerly afflicted with the Rheumatism, have very fully testified. Certificates are in the possession of the Proprietor, proving the most thorough and surprising cures by means of this powerful LINIMENT, in cases where other approved applications had utterly failed. The Liniment is also used with success for bruises, sprains, numbness, stiffness of the joints, chilblains, &c.
Price 50 cents a bottle.

DEMUR'S EYE WATER.
FOR sore or inflamed Eyes, gives immediate ease and relief. On recent sore eyes the effect is most salutary. Where the complaint has been of years standing, and in some exceedingly bad cases, the most unexpected and desirable relief has been found in the use of this EYE WATER, after every other remedy had failed. Many persons who have used it, pronounce it the best preparation for these complaints they have ever met with, especially in cases of soreness or inflammation of long standing. Price 25 cents a bottle.
None are genuine unless signed on the outside printer wrapper, by the sole proprietor, T. KIDDER, immediate successor to the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY. For sale at his Counting Room, over No. 99, Court street, near Concert Hall, Boston, and also by his special appointment, by
SAMUEL H. BUEHLER, Druggist & Apothecary.
July 6.

JAMES COOPER,
Attorney at Law,
OFFICE in Chambersburg street, a few doors east of Mr. Forry's Tavern.
Gettysburg, June 9.

Oil of Celsus.
For Beautifying and Preserving HUMAN HAIR.
PREVENTING the hair from falling off, (particularly after sickness), promoting the growth of the hair, and preserving its color—prepared only by WILLIAM GOODRICH, York, Pennsylvania. Sold at the Apothecary and Drug Store of S. H. BUEHLER.
June 8.

THE CHURCH HARMONY,
A Pocket Volume of Sacred Music, by Henry Smith, third edition, enlarged and improved, for sale by the dozen or single copy, at publisher's prices.
SAMUEL H. BUEHLER, Bookseller, Gettysburg.
By whom orders for the above work will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

Potter's Catholicon,
A sovereign remedy for diseases of the liver, debility resulting from intemperance and dissipation, old and inveterate ulcers, pains in the bones, attended with swelling of the joints, indigestion, blotches on the face, pimples, &c. syphilis, cutaneous diseases generally, and tetter in particular, mercurial and scrofulous complaints, &c.—sold at the Apothecary and Drug Store of SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.
Gettysburg, Feb. 2.

Morrison's Pills.
The Hygienic Universal Medicine OF THE BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH. REMOVING all obstructions in the bowels, giving purity to the blood, and thereby promoting its free circulation. Striking at the root of all diseases, and is good in all cases, giving rest, appetite and strength.
For Sale at the Apothecary of SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.
June 8.

NEW BOOKS.
THE following new Works just received and for sale at the Book Store of the Subscriber:
Gutzlaff's History of China, History of the Inquisition, Abbott's Young Christian, Child at Home, Mother at Home, Corner Stone, Six Months in a Convent, Answer to Six Months in a Convent, Barnes' Notes on Gospels, Acts and Romans, Dr. Schmucker's Popular Theology, second edition, Henry and Antonio, Steward on Hebrews, Watson's Theological Dictionary, Harper's Family, Theological and Classical Library complete.
—ALSO—
Henry's, Scott's, and Clark's Commentaries on the Old and New Testaments, together with a large and general assortment of Theological and Miscellaneous Works, also Bibles and Testaments of every description, fancy and common binding, and Stationery of every description,
SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.
June 8.

DR. RELFE'S Botanical Drops, &c.
IS one of the most efficacious compounds in the Materia Medica, for the cure of that class of inveterate diseases produced by an impure state of the blood, and a vitiated state of the body, and usually exhibiting themselves in the forms of Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Leprosy, St. Anthony's Fire, Fever Sores, (even when the bones are affected) White Swellings, (if applied with Dr. Jebb's Liniment), foul and obstinate Ulcers, Sore Legs and Eyes, Scaldhead in Children, Scurvy & Scorbutic Gout, Pimpled or Carbuncled Faces, festering Eruptions, and Venereal Taints throughout the body, in which last case the Drops often cure when Mercury fails. They are also the best Spring and Autumnal Physic to purify and cleanse the system from humors which frequently appear at these seasons of the year. They also aid the process of digestion, and by purifying the blood, prevent the secretion of malignant humors on the lungs. The Proprietor confidently relies upon the vast number of surprising cures effected by the Drops, not only in Boston and its vicinity, but throughout the Union, for the best proof of their excellence as an unfailing Alternative Medicine, in all cases above specified.
This article has recently been pronounced by a physician of the first respectability, who had witnessed its surprising efficacy, as entitled, in his opinion, to take the lead of all the popular articles known for the above complaints, and indeed it is fast gaining this point in public estimation, throughout the country.
Price \$1 a Bottle, or six Bottles for \$5.

DR. RELFE'S Anti-Bilious Pills.
For Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Listlessness, Headache, Costiveness, Flatulence, Cholera, Bilious Affections, &c.
O comment on the efficacy of these Pills, after a successful experience of many years in England and America has established their reputation, is needless: Suffice it to observe, that for redundancy of Bile, Flatulence, Costiveness, Headache, &c. &c. they will undoubtedly prove far more serviceable than those drastic purges too frequently employed, and will not only at the same time tend to remove the offending cause by gentle motions, and strengthen the digestive organs, but improve the appetite and renovate the system. Price 50 cents.

DR. RELFE'S Vegetable Specific.
For Sick Headache, &c. Price 50 cents.
None genuine unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the sole proprietor, T. KIDDER, immediate successor to the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY. For sale at his Counting Room, over No. 99, Court street, near Concert Hall, Boston, and also by his special appointment, by
SAMUEL H. BUEHLER, Druggist & Apothecary.
Gettysburg, June 22.

Dr. Westey's Infant Drops.
THIS mild and efficacious remedy possesses many advantages over other remedies usually employed for diseases of children. It has been found beneficial in the following diseases—pains in the stomach and bowels, cholera, griping, restlessness, &c. It is prepared from vegetables only.
For sale at the Drug Store of SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.
Gettysburg, Jan. 12.

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the Estate of NANCY SHEPHERD, late of Hamilton township, Adams county, deceased, are requested to discharge the same on or before the first of December next; and those who have claims are desired to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.
The Executor resides in Hamilton township.
DAVID WITHEROW, Ex'r.
June 8.

NOTICE.
THE Court of Common Pleas of Adams county have appointed Monday the 24th day of August next, for the distribution of the money arising from the sale of the Real Estate of Stephen Duncan, at the Court-house in Gettysburg, when all those having claims thereto will please make them known.
G. ZIEGLER, Prothy.
June 29.

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the Estate of NANCY M'NAIR, late of Liberty township, Adams county, deceased, are requested to discharge the same on or before the 15th of August next. And those who have claims against said Estate, are desired to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.
The Administrator resides in Liberty township.
SAMUEL M'NAY, Adm'r.
June 22.

Best Turnip Seed,
FOR SALE at the Apothecary and Drug Store of SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.
June 22.

WOOL! WOOL!!
THE highest price given for good clean WOOL at the Store of MILLER & WITHEROW.
Gettysburg, May 18.

O'NEILL'S
INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM, For Sale at the Drug Store of S. H. BUEHLER—where certificates of
March 23.

Lancaster Glue.
THE best quality of the above article for sale at the Drug and Book-store SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.
Gettysburg, Feb. 2.

DOCTOR HENRY BELTZ'S Celebrated & Infalible Worm-destroying Syrup,
Sold at the Apothecary & Drug Store of SAMUEL H. BUEHLER, Gettysburg, July 29.
N. B. Recommendations as to its efficacy can be given. It is so pleasant to be palatable to children.

MINERAL WATER.
PREPARED in Stone-ware Vessel kept constantly at the Apothecary and Drug Store of SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.
June 8.

ATY, translated from the German by the Rev. John N. Hoffman, Pastor of the Evang. Lutheran Church, Chambersburg, Pa.—for sale by the dozen single copy, at the Book-store of SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.
Gettysburg, May 26.

FRESH DRUGS AND MEDICINES.
THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he has just returned from the City with a
LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Fresh Drugs & Medicines, Also, a Large & General Assortment of Paints, & Dye-Stuffs, PAINT BRUSHES, GROCERIES, &c. And a handsome selection of BOOKS.
All which he intends selling on most reasonable terms.
The subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the public in general for the very liberal encouragement he has heretofore received, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to receive further encouragement.
SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.
Gettysburg, June 1.

At an Orphans' Court,
Held at Gettysburg, for the county of Adams, on the second day of June, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five—before Daniel Sheffer and William M. Clean, Esquires, Judges, &c. assigned, &c.

Due proof having been made of the service of the Rule granted at the last Court on all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

Joseph Faller,
deceased, to be and appear at this Court to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased at the valuation made thereof; and being severally called, and making no answer—
On motion—
The Court Grant a Rule on all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of said deceased, to wit: Catharine, intermarried with Philip Fleschman; Margaret, intermarried with Charles Smith; Anthony Faller; the children of John Faller, to wit: Anthony, Henry, Andrew, Jacob, Joseph, Catharine, intermarried with Henry Wagaman; Margaret Faller; Mary, intermarried with John Smith, since deceased, to wit: Joseph J. Smith, Samuel Smith, Elizabeth Smith, Louisa Smith; and the children of Polly, intermarried with Samuel Defendall, now deceased, to wit: John Defendall, and Catharine Defendall—all the Guardians of such of them as are minors—to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the county of Adams, on the Fourth Monday of August next, to show cause why the Real Estate of said deceased, mentioned and described in the writ of partition or valuation, should not be sold, agreeably to the Intestate Laws of this Commonwealth.
By the Court,
THOMAS C. MILLER, Clerk.
June 15.

NOTICE.
ROSEANNA WILSON, by her next friend, MICH'L C. CLARKSON, vs. PETER WILSON.
Alias Subpena for a DIVORCE.
The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to Peter Wilson.
YOU are hereby commanded, as you were before commanded, that you be and appear, in your own proper person, before the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, at Gettysburg, on the Fourth Monday of August next, to show cause, if any you have, why the said Roseanna Wilson, your wife, should not be divorced from the bonds of Matrimony, agreeably to the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided.
JAMES BELL, Jr. Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, June 15, 1835.

REPUBLIC OF LETTERS.
This work will in future be edited by Mrs. A. H. NICHOLAS, who will receive the aid and advice of WASHINGTON IRVING, EDWARD EVERETT, GULIAN C. VERPLANCK, CHARLES F. HOFFMAN, in making the necessary selections for New-York, June 15.

DOCTOR HENRY BELTZ'S Celebrated & Infalible Worm-destroying Syrup,
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Gettysburg, May 26.